

## Announcements and Meetings Co-Night.

**RUSS OPERA HOUSE.**—Dramas.  
**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—"Our Father's House."  
**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**—An American Girl.  
**HAVERTY'S THEATRE.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**MANHATTAN SQUARE THEATRE.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**STANDARD THEATRE.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—"The Little Theatre."  
**WALLACE'S THEATRE.**—"The Little Theatre."

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.**  
**METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.**—Concert.

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## Business Notices.

**"ALDERNEY BRAND."**—CONDENSED MILK.  
 To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, buy "WILSON'S" Brand of Condensed Milk. It is a safe and healthy food, and is the best preparation for the sick and for the young. It is the only one that is prepared by the "Alderney Brand" method. It is the only one that is prepared by the "Alderney Brand" method. It is the only one that is prepared by the "Alderney Brand" method.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1880.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—The Sultan has made a second appeal without success to the Emperor of Germany.  
**HARRY THOMAS.**—of Patney, defeated Joseph Cannon in a boat race on the Thames yesterday.  
**PRELIMINARY.**—are being taken at Genoa against an attempt to rescue Major Canzio; Garibaldi has been welcomed there with great enthusiasm.  
**THE CHINESE.**—are engaged in warlike preparations.  
**DOMESTIC.**—Reports from the Connecticut town elections, held yesterday, indicate that the Republicans have made large gains.  
**TWO LARGE MEETINGS.**—were held in Philadelphia in the interest of business men to uphold the Republican party; the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh spoke at one of the meetings.  
**GENERAL GARR.**—is to visit Hartford, Conn., on October 13 or 14.  
**MALARIAL FEVER.**—has become an epidemic in South Amboy, N. J.  
**THE NEW OFFICE IN CHICAGO.**—was used for the first time yesterday.  
**A FIRE CAUSING A LOSS OF \$200,000.**—occurred in Hudson, Mass., yesterday.  
**A PORT-POCKED ESTABLISHMENT IN BALTIMORE.**—was burned yesterday.  
**SOME USES.**—are supposed to have killed a man who shot one of their number.  
**MEETINGS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATE COMMITTEE.**—were held in several towns in this State yesterday.  
**THE REPUBLICANS OF ALBANY.**—have met upon the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution.  
**DR. VANDERPOEL.**—is a candidate for Congress.  
**IN ALBANY.**—the year-end persons have been indicted for armed attacks upon revenue officers.  
**CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—News received at the National Headquarters from Indiana is encouraging to the Republicans.  
**A STRANGE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.**—was reported from Jersey City yesterday.  
**A PLASTERER IN BROOKLYN.**—killed a man with a billiard cue.  
**SEVERAL PRESBYTERIAN PASTORS.**—talked about the council at Philadelphia.  
**GOLD VALUES.**—of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.48 cents. Stocks opened excited and buoyant and closed low and weak.  
**THE WEATHER.**—Tribune local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with a lower pressure. Thermometer, yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 58°; average, 63½°.

## WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

From the Staunton Valley Virginia, July 29, 1880.  
 "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for forty years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and who in the name of the South, remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.]

From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform under Wade Hampton spoke.

We, the undersigned, beg to say in the name of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in the Valley Virginia on the 23rd of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.  
 H. C. TINSLEY,  
 A. C. GORDON,  
 HUGH F. LYKE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

## WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.  
 DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I will most cheerfully introduce, and support, the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get the consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chances of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother if he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly,  
 E. W. CURRIEN, Esq.

The returns from the Connecticut town elections are somewhat meagre thus far, but nearly every town heard from shows a decided Republican gain. It is more than possible that this is one of the signs of that Republican awakening of which there have been many other signs of late.

Are you in favor of the English workman, or the American workman?—of the English manufacturer, or the American manufacturer? The English raise money to promote the success of the "Tariff-for-Revenue party. If you want to vote to please them, vote the Democratic ticket!

The Ohio Republicans enter upon the last days of their canvass in a spirit that promises well for the vote to be cast one week from to-day. The letter of a staff correspondent, which is printed elsewhere, declares that the party has not been so aroused since the campaign of 1868. Fears of a Democratic Free Trade Tariff seem to have had a large share in alarming all classes of the people, and among

the workmen a number of votes have changed sides on this issue.

A fire in the underground workings of the Chrysler Mine at Leadville has caused a suspension of work in the Little Pittsburgh, Little Chief, and other mines. The prospect is, however, that no serious damage will be done, although mining on the west side of Fryer Hill may be interrupted for a week.

Good news comes from the Albany Congressional District. The Republicans have harmonized, withdrawn both candidates for Congress and agreed to support ex-Health Officer Dr. Vanderpoel. A vigorous campaign ought to bring them victory, even against the opposing candidate, who has the double Democratic qualification of having an Irish name and being a brewer. The district is Republican now and must be preserved.

Wayne MacVeagh's speech in Philadelphia last night put the business question of this campaign in a practical and unimpassioned way. It is not the rule among business men to give away a security which is paying a good rate of interest for one that has never paid interest and is almost certain not to bring any return but debts. This is the style of investment the Democratic party proposes, and it is designated by the highly humorous title of a "chance."

The Republican parade next week promises to be the most respectable and imposing demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. It will not be a turnout of boys, nor of five-dollar torch-bearers hired for the occasion, but a parade of men who are ready to march in the ranks of Republicanism because they believe in it, and know that it is the hope of the country. Our local columns show that a number of business men, who are not often conspicuous on such occasions, will take part, and in other ways the event will be of much interest. There are other evidences of unusual interest among business men, one of them being Thursday night's meeting of merchants, many of whom have heretofore taken no active share in politics.

To-day is the first day of registration, and every citizen who can conveniently do so should see that his name is placed on the list. When it is once there, his right to vote on election day is assured. If it is not put there to-day no one can feel certain that some accident or illness, or pressure of business, may not prevent him from registering on one of the succeeding days, of which there are only three—the 13th, the 22d, and the 23d inst. Like all duties easily fulfilled, this is too easily postponed. It is especially desirable that no Republican vote should be lost by neglect and delay in this matter. There is much at stake, and the Republican who hopes to cast his ballot for continued prosperity and against a Democratic deluge will feel better content with himself to-night if he knows that the first step toward recording his vote has been taken.

The suggestion made by Colonel Ingersoll in the speech, from which an extract is given in another column, has already been heard from many quarters. Admit that General Hancock's pledge to veto rebel claims is sincere, and then suppose that General Hancock, having become President, should die. Who would then be President of the United States? William H. English, of Indiana, a willing tool of the Southern Democracy, and bitter negro-hater all his life long; the only Northern Democrat in the House of Representatives who was ready to throw the shield of his vote over Preston Brooks, the would-be assassin of Charles Sumner; one of the rioters who attempted to mob the office of the *National Era*, in Washington, which had committed the crime of assailing slavery; a man whose vote in Congress was always humbly at the command of the South, and who, in his service, was carried, in his discussions of the negro question, into utter vulgarity. Mr. English has written no letter upon Southern claims, and is not likely to write any. It, by any strange series of accidents, he should become President, no one can doubt that he would again be the abject servant of the Southern Democracy. There are a great many reasons, many of them public in their nature, some personal, why Mr. English should not be elected. Colonel Ingersoll has reminded us of another. The possibility that this man might become President is by no means the lightest objection to Democratic success.

## INDIANA.

Men of Indiana can make the next President. Not by voting for General Hancock; in that case the fight will be close, but New-York will do its duty. But for four years, and possibly for many more, the men of Indiana can make sure that loyalty and loyal men shall rule the country, by voting for Porter. One thousand more votes for him will outweigh five thousand more votes for General Garfield. Corruption will do what it can, and Democratic bulldozing will do what it can, to give Indiana to the Solid South. But the independent and honest men of that State, if they see fit, can turn the scale even at the last moment.

It is time for them to make up their minds. Stories are here of heavy investments by New-York Democrats in Indiana voters. General Slocum is said to have taken his most effective speech in his pocket, and the sum reported to have been sent by him ought to be more than enough for all the cost of any honest campaign. But others, said to be well supplied, have gone on or are going. The danger is not with the poor creatures whose votes money will buy. The only danger in Indiana is that the intelligent and substantial citizens will not do their full part to save industry from prostration and the country from dishonor. If they fancy that their votes are not of especial importance, or regard the contest with indifference, or think that they can afford just once more to support the candidate of "the old Democratic party," the scale may be turned the wrong way, and the thrifty and intelligent men of Indiana may have occasion to regret it keenly.

It pleases Democrats to say that "the business of the country will prosper, no matter which party succeeds." But that is really a confession. No party ever makes such a confession that hopes or means to promote the material prosperity of the country. If Democrats had any idea that they could do more for business and industry than the Republicans, they would say so without ceasing. Since they know that no such claim would be credited, or has any foundation, they take pains to say that Providence has given prosperity to the country, and that the people will prosper whether one party or the other succeeds. But there is not a practical business man in Indiana who does not know that this is untrue. Republican wisdom has made the paper dollar as good as gold, and every workman in Indiana who took his wages home on Saturday night knows that

there is a difference. Republican wisdom has made public credit good, and business safe, and manufactures thriving, and there is not a merchant, or investor, or manufacturer in all that State who does not know in his heart of hearts that it would be money in his pocket to see the Democratic party defeated.

Indiana is full of men who fought for the Union. Not because they were educated at public expense; not because they had starred epaulettes to win, and a life of ease and luxury to attain—but as volunteers for the cause of their country they fought on every bloody field. To these men, it was not a matter of indifference whether North or South prevailed. They fought because they loved the Union, and knew that the North was right, and believed in the ideas and the civilization of the North. If there had been no belief and no soul in it their fighting would not have been so good. But now the question is whether "the cause for which Lee and Jackson fought for four years" shall at last prevail. If the Southern civilization is the better, if the Southern ideas are right, if the Southern people cling to their cause with the greater devotion and tenacity, then the North ought to be ruled by the South, and the sooner the better. What is the use of cowardly concealments? The Stars and Bars are not unfurled again for nothing. The vanquished South, failing to conquer by disunion, means to make its ideas dominant by arts of the politician. Its notions of government, its habitual suppression of free speech, its supreme contempt for the right of the free citizen to cast his vote as he pleases, and to have it counted as he casts it, will rule this country, if two Northern States can be found to assent. The question goes to Indiana, and the men who fought against the Southern flag and Southern ideas, with their brothers and their sons, will give their decision soon. When bullets were flying, instead of ideas, the men of Indiana did not falter.

## INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The discussion of the question of increasing the numbers of the police is certain to develop a variety of opinions, according to the information or ignorance of details of those speaking; but all opinions are apt to be colored and distorted according to the politics or partisanship of those expressing them. This is bound to be the case because politics, not merely city and county, but State politics, too closely enters into the organization and too openly influences the direction of the guardians of the city. For what it actually accomplishes in the protection of our citizens at the present cost the force is too large and too expensive; to do what it ought to do it is inadequate in numbers and the appropriation is insufficient. Separated from the demoralizing influences which surround it, a smaller force could better do all that is now done at less cost; but the public should not, and doubtless will not, be satisfied with what is now done.

It is well known to those associated with the police who absolutely politics influences the organization of the force. It imposes first of all four Commissioners where one, un-influenced by the ever-changing political complexion of the City Government, would be four times as efficient. The evil consequences of this political control of the Board were so glaring in former administrations that charters had to be framed at Albany securing a non-partisan commission; and the last elected Mayor had to pledge himself before election to maintain his non-partisan character before the minority party would endorse his nomination. To secure nomination and confirmation Commissioners have had to make personal pledges or let their party managers make them for them. The disgraceful scandal of the last attempt to get rid of Commissioners who were politically obnoxious to the appointing power, involved not merely the City but the State Executive, and largely helped to precipitate the Kelly bolt and Democratic overthrow of last fall. Legislators from all counties of the State claim patronage in this city, and get most of it in the appointment of policemen here. City legislators look upon the force as though it were organized to cater for their henchmen and to protect their followers. Few persons unacquainted with the methods of appointment have any idea of the power of State and local officials in this matter; it is limited only by the law, which restricts the force to a certain number, of a certain physical condition. How demoralizing this mode of appointment is any one can see for himself.

In an indirect way also politics affects the efficiency of the police in an equal degree. Naturally every prisoner arrested by officers has to be taken to court. The petty police courts are presided over by Judges who reach their offices through political influence. Most of them are thorough partisans; nearly all of them are prominent in the active management of their local political organizations; and it unfortunately happens that most of the political activity in this city is displayed by classes which without being exactly criminal are frequently seen in criminal courts on the wrong side of the bar. It thus frequently happens that a zealous policeman finds his prisoner dismissed in the face of good proof and himself reprimanded for his zeal. It is a common thing to see policemen leave court under the chagrin of such reprimands from the Judges, only to meet outside the abuse and threats of their late prisoners. In the cases of prisoners not disposed of in the lower courts it often happens that politics saves them in the Grand Jury room from indictment, or in the District Attorney's office from prosecution, or in the higher courts from deservedly severe sentence. It is not specially the fault of Democratic or Republican Judges or District Attorneys. It is the fault of the system, and that fault is aggravated by the too frequent changes in the partisan complexion of the various local offices.

We grow wiser in these matters every year, though it must be confessed that the growth is slow; and in the end improvements and reforms, compelled by public sentiment, will put the police force on something akin to a business basis. We shall yet see an improvement on the late John A. Kennedy, the best Superintendent we have ever had, in a positive, shrewd, non-fearing, and honest man, who will, as the single head of the force, conduct it with the precision of a military organization on the principle of a business bureau.

## MR. MAYNARD'S OPPORTUNITY.

Postmaster-General Maynard has heard argument by the counsel of certain Kentucky lottery companies for restoration to them of the privileges of the mails, and, after all the deliberation it deserved, he has refused the application. It is a decision which will be heartily approved; and the only objection to it is that it does not apply to all lottery companies. He is in a position, by denying the application to all indiscriminately, to advance greatly a movement for the total suppression of this infamous and fraudulent traffic. Indeed, we might without exaggeration say

that he has it in his power to deal it a final and fatal blow.

Some months ago the use of the mails for the transaction of the lottery business was prohibited to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, the worst of all these several swindles, because it has the specious endorsement of two prominent men who apparently guarantee the fairness of its drawings, whereas they make a showing of supervising only two of them each year. In a suit begun by the company to compel the carrying and delivery of their letters by the Government it was defeated, and the action of the Department was sustained by the Court. Nevertheless, Postmaster-General Key, on the very heels of this victory, abandoned his position, and consented to let the company use the mails pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. In this appeal the various companies pooled their issues; and all agreeing to abide by the decision in the Louisiana case, all were allowed the privileges of the mails. The new Postmaster-General recently very properly rescinded the order as far as the three Kentucky lotteries were concerned; he mistakenly allows the Louisiana to continue the use of the mails. It is obviously in his power to deny to all if he can deny to any one of them; and the decision of the Court justifies him in the action taken. In fact, he has stronger legal grounds for denying the Louisiana than the other companies, for only last year the Legislature of Louisiana repealed the charter of that company, while the Kentucky Court of Appeals has asserted the legality (in Kentucky, at least) of the concerns of that name.

There are even stronger moral grounds which would justify Mr. Maynard in rescinding all privileges granted to these companies. They have neither legal nor moral claims to recognition by postmasters or policemen. The act which chartered the Louisiana Lottery started out with a declaration that foreign lottery companies had taken many millions of dollars from the people of that State; and so they established a home company to do the same thing. That market being finally exhausted, the company came here as the next richest field, doubtless to take as many millions as they could from our people. It is done by every trick and device which experienced swindlers can originate under the guidance and advice of lawyers learned in the quibbles of the law. They leave no chance whatever to the gambler who buys their tickets. They spare no purse, however slender; their tickets are divided up into quarters and eighths, so that the poorest may be preyed upon. No person can depict or imagine the misery which these companies bring upon innocent people in this pandering to the infatuation of lottery gamblers. The pretence of establishing libraries and soldiers' homes, and of supporting hospitals in distant States, is a mockery which not only even pretends to believe anything but cheat. The traffic is, in short, a cheat by which no person or institution benefits except the managers and their agents, and by which the poor are robbed and demoralized.

We have lately, as in years past, written earnestly and feelingly on this subject; and we beg now to urge most earnestly upon the Postmaster-General the justice and wisdom of striking a hard and telling blow at this great evil—the worst in the form of gambling which this country has ever been afflicted with. Just now the United States Postal Department is the most active and successful agency which the companies employ. It carries for them daily many thousands of circulars tempting persons to gamble. It helps them to penetrate to homes and institutions and schools in which less insidious agents would not be for a moment tolerated. It aids them to advance arguments and hold out temptations to men, women and children which individual agents could not present. And it carries every year many millions of the hard-earned money of the poor to swell the gains of companies whose organized means of defrauding employ thousands of rascally clerks and cost vast sums to maintain. In this immediate field of their operations—the richest in the country—the means of conducting these several swindles have been magnificently entailed. The larger of the offices have been closed; the sales of the smaller ones, which do not advertise their location, have to be conducted more secretly than ever before. A number of dealers have been tried and convicted; the publishers of several newspapers which published the places where tickets were to be had have been indicted, and those who have anything to lose will unquestionably cease to offend. Three of the managers of the Louisiana company have been recently put under bonds in a police court, and are likely as well as liable to be shortly indicted by the District Attorney, under the urgent hints of Governor Cornell. The Police Commissioners have called their subordinates to a strict accountability for failure to suppress ticket selling, and arrests of dealers are a daily occurrence in this city. And, to conclude, the companies are now forced to the inconvenient and expensive device of sending their agents and clerks to peddle tickets in the remotest houses.

This is the situation of the lottery business in this city just now. This state of affairs has been brought about by the firm action of Governor Cornell, and sustained as he is by the best public sentiment of the community, he will doubtless go still further and reduce the lottery swindlers to even greater extremities. But every day the mails of the United States are used with impunity in the conduct of this fraudulent business. Were the delivery of all letters and postal orders to the well-known dealers, such as any special agent of the Government could complete a list of in a day or two, prohibited under any circumstances, the business would soon be destroyed, only to be built up again with great difficulty and at great expense. We hope Mr. Maynard may see his duty clearly in this matter, and do it boldly, effectually and completely. He has an opportunity to do a great public good at a cost only to recognized swindlers in an illegal business.

General Hancock's statement that he would veto the rebel claims, if elected President, will not nullify thoughtful voters into a fancied state of security. General Hancock's election means the strengthening of the political power of the Democratic party by the most available means. The Supreme Court would pass by natural causes to Democratic control. The admission of new States and division of Texas, as well as the acquisition of more Southern territory, are possibilities by no means beyond the calculations of the Southern leaders. The election of General Hancock would be but the entering wedge, to be followed in 1884 by the choice of a Democratic President who would be in full sympathy with the claimants. This is the danger that confronts the Nation, and but one course lies open for its complete overthrow—the triumphant election of General Garfield.

A mistake made now would be the next thing to a crime. The Nation cannot afford to countenance a

wrong so enormous as the payment of these claims at any future time.

The *Mobile Register* asks "if we are not pretty well reconstructed in the South when we can compose a letter from our candidate calling the war a 'rebellion' and secession a 'heresy.' " Well, as to that, it depends. There were instances of blockade-runners sailing under the American flag during the war. Their willingness to sail under the Stars and Stripes was proof positive, of course, that they loved the Union and were loyal. All the same they were condemned for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Then, too, it was said in the early part of the war that Confederate troops sometimes found it convenient to mask their batteries, wear blue uniforms and carry the Union flag. That looked as though they were willing then to hear the war called a "rebellion" and secession a "heresy." But whenever our soldiers trusted to appearances in those cases, they had occasion afterward to be sorry for it. Experience may have made them suspicious, but the feeling among them now is that they would rather be sure than sorry.

The threatened strike in Fall River, Mass., has been postponed. The spinners' committee on Saturday afternoon held a conference with four mill treasurers, and there was a long discussion of wages, which seems to have amounted to nothing definite. But a meeting of the spinners in the evening amounted to something more, for it was decided "to leave the question to some future time, when the manufacturers can be taken more at a disadvantage." For once the strikers seem not to have the matter all their own way. So they resolved to bide their time; to wait, all the while taking the wages of their employers, until the exigencies of a large demand might compel them to accede to unreasonable terms. That, we suppose, is what having the employers "at a disadvantage" means. There isn't much to be said for the morality of such a course, and we doubt if much can be said for its expediency in the long run.

The feeling of uneasiness created among business men by the bare possibility of the success of the Democratic party is strikingly illustrated by the attitude of J. & P. Coats, whose large cotton thread mills are situated near Pawtucket, R. I. In the event of the election of General Garfield the firm will build a new mill of 80,000 spindles, at an expense of more than \$1,000,000; but if General Hancock is elected it will rely upon the 300,000 spindles it owns in England. The contract for the machinery of the proposed new mill near Pawtucket will be closed if Garfield is elected.

There is just one point on which our Ohio and Indiana friends need to strengthen their campaign. The big meetings have done their work. Now make a systematic, house-to-house visitation of doubtful voters. Close personal organization in every school district between now and next Tuesday can do wonders.

A vote for a "change" is a leap in the dark.

How does the business man like the prospect of a "change" which will put the affairs of the country under the control of Tammany and the Solid South? If Hancock is elected, those two forces will control his administration.

We have Hancock's word for it that "one who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be trusted merely on account of them." If he says that of himself he must not blame other people for saying his pledge against claims is worthless. As if to destroy what little value that pledge had, the Southern Democrats are rushing to the front with pledges on all sorts of questions, making them so cheap that the market is already glutted.

The Democrats explain the reappearance of every rebel flag, that the banner unfurled is not the rebel flag, but merely a flag which looks like it. What is the matter with the Union flag? Is that not good enough for a Democratic procession? This business of carrying a flag which looks like the rebel ensign is being overdone. There is a prejudice in this part of the country in favor of flags which look like the Union flag.

Come, Mr. Belmont, that little subscription of yours looks very pretty beside Mr. Tilden's twenty-five thousand, and Mr. Augustus Schell's twenty thousand for Indiana. You'll never be able to buy the mission to Fend in our way. They'll be more likely to offer you the Sandwich Islands—if they offer you anything.

Look at these two facts: The Republican party in fifteen years reduced the public debt \$900,000,000. The Democratic party in five years increased the public expenditures \$41,000,000. Which record speaks loudest for a "change?"

Don't forget that 329 times the number of times the Democratic party voted against resumption and prosperity.

It will be a kindness for the press to let the Indiana Democrats know how much money is going out there to pay them for their votes. If the papers don't take care of them, some of the poor fellows will be as likely as not to go and deposit their ballots before Mr. Barham's local paymaster has given them their money. Now if the money goes there for the voter, he has a better right to it than the millionaires and his ought to be tangent to insist on his rights. Let the poor Democrat's slogan next Tuesday be, "Pay in advance; no money, no vote."

And is the first, last and only Democratic argument for a "change?"

The Democrats left a bankrupt United States Treasury when their administration culminated in secession in 1861 and they will present the country with another one if they get a chance to restore the Lost Cause in 1881.

Why should the Democratic party be put in power? Behold the stupendous answer, which weeks of Democratic cogitation has produced—329!

If Hancock is elected John Black will be his Attorney-General. He is as sound on the principles of Lee and Jackson as he was when he was Buchanan's Attorney-General. That is one aspect of a "change."

Nobody charges that there will be any risk in electing Garfield. Business will not be disturbed, resumption will not be imperilled, and prosperity will not be checked. This is the reason why Garfield will be elected. The country is not so stupid as to take a thousand risks when there is no need or excuse for taking one.

It was the handwriting on the wall that worried Belshazzar. It was the handwriting in THE TRIBUNE that bothered Belshazzar.

If the Democrats during the canvass venture to display rebel flags in six different States, how many will the rebels dare to throw to the breeze from private houses and public buildings in every Southern State where Hancock and English have been elected on November 27? It is a conundrum worth thinking about, even though it cannot be decided. The rebel yell that will go up in such an event will startle the North from its prosperity and its fancied security.

Tammany's lottery wheel and the Southern ballot-box are like means to the same end—the exclusion of Republican votes from counting.

In the South bulldozing and the tismo-ballo, in the North combination and the lottery, are the favorite Democratic political methods.

## PERSONAL.

Richard Wagner's visit to Naples has been rendered unpleasant by another attack of erysipelas of the head.

The report that the Mrs. Hennessey drowned off the coast of Normandy, on September 3, was the wife of the well-known American artist, W. J. Hennessey, is without foundation. The similarity of names, of course, led to the mistake.

It is announced from Madison, Wis., the home of Mr. Ole Bull, that Professor Bjornstjerne Bjornson will make a visit to all the Norwegian settlements of the Northwest. He will arrive in Chicago about next Sunday, and afterward go to Madison, where a hearty welcome is in preparation.

Mr. Bronson Howard constructs his plays with measured care and much quiet thinking. When an actor recently asked him for a play, and suggested the subject, he replied: "I must be moved to write of my own accord; when any one tells me to write this or that kind of thing, I cannot write a word."

Mr. W. H. English's portrait is painted by a Democratic journal in rather sombre colors. He is said to be reserved and calculating, to live much within

himself and to be without a single intimate friend. There is nothing cordial in his hand-shaking, for he merely offers the tips of his fingers. His hand-grasp is known only to his family, however, on mortgaged property. He is greatly devoted to his family.

Mr. Stetson, the Boston manager, in speaking of his intention to employ an American company to support Salvini, said he could well imagine that the effect of the two languages on the ears of the audience would not be very agreeable, but German and English had been mixed on the stage without disagreeable effect, and the Italian and English would, he thought, yield more harmonious results. The first performance will be given in Philadelphia November 29.

Miss Anna Dickinson visited New-York last week and confided to a correspondent of *The Boston Herald* her intention to return to the lecture platform, but not to the exclusion of her dramatic projects, for she intends to give readings from her play "Aurelian," and her lecture will be about Danton, whom she has long had in view as the subject of a drama which may yet be written. She declared that she had not been to see Miss Davenport in the American Girl, and sometimes it even seemed to her that she had not written any such play. It is also stated, but not on her authority, that Miss Davenport paid a bonus of \$1,500 on receiving the play, and pays besides a royalty of \$350 a week during the performance, at the close of which her rights in the play come to her.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has not been well since her return from Zululand, says a Paris Journal, "and has recently been compelled to remain in bed, much affected by severe attacks of fever. Her once beautiful eyes are now dim and fatigued, surrounded by a dark circle; her face is furrowed with the lines of sorrow and tears; hardly fifty-five years of age, the former Empress of the French looks as if she was over sixty-five. Suffering some time ago to Pere Goddard, the chaplain of Camden House, she told him that she would not remain much longer in England, which she had attended as an invalid, nor did she at Chislehurst; that she wanted to breathe her last in a more sunny country, and that as such she was strong enough she would leave Chislehurst, taking with her the remains of her beloved husband and son."

## THE DRAMA.

MISS BELGARDE AS HAMLET.  
 Dr. Johnson's remark about the dancing bear is once more in order: "The wonder is, not that she should do it so well, but that she should do it at all." Miss Belgarde, who came forth last night at Niblo's Theatre as *Hamlet*, exhibited a talent for acting, and *Hamlet*, in her hands, carried himself through as he has so often done before, without a flaw. But Miss Belgarde's talent, whatever else it may compass, should not impel her in the direction of the melancholy Dana. Her qualifications for the character were soon to be a slender figure, a thin, weak, high, head voice, with a strong predisposition to nasal enunciation, a fidgety manner, a nimble, popular temperament, a superficial understanding of the text, a considerable familiarity with the usual stage business, and an obvious ignorance of every emotion and every intellectual purpose that underlie the words. Her delivery of the great soliloquy on death, for instance, was that of a child "speaking a piece" at a school examination, and her feeling in the subsequent pathetic scene with *Opheelia*—one of the saddest and tenderest scenes that ever the imagination of man conceived—was very much that of the vineyard-trust who the steeper lies out at an unexpected moment. In the killing of *Polonius* her weakness became painfully obvious. In brief, this great tragedy was quite numerous, unimpassioned, which was quite numerous, unimpassioned, which was quite numerous, unimpassioned, which was quite numerous, unimpassioned, which was quite numerous, unimpass